

Converting Colors

YIQ(103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(103.5090, 34.7550,
-7.6210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	846334
RGB	132, 99, 52
RGB Percent	52%, 39%, 20%
CMY	0.4823, 0.6118, 0.7959
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.61, 0.48
HSL	35°, 43%, 36%
HSV	35°, 61%, 52%
XYZ	14.5990, 14.0759, 5.2015
YIQ	103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

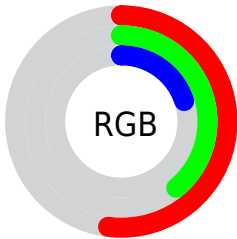
Format	Color
R_{YB}	108, 132, 52
Decimal	8676148
CIE Lab	44.34, 7.68, 31.47
CIE LCh	44, 32.391, 76.286
Yxy	14.0759, 0.4309, 0.4155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286866228 (0xFF846334)
YUV	103.5090, -25.3939, 24.9866
Hunter-Lab	37.5179, 3.8020, 18.0425

Details

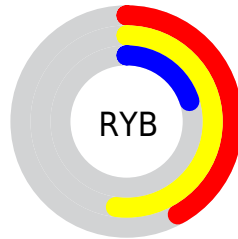
The YIQ color **103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996633**. A complement of this color would be **80.4910, -34.7550, 7.6210**, and the grayscale version is **104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **155.3630, 38.1020, -7.7060**, and **55.4160, 30.5830, -9.1050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **99.0920, 40.3030, -9.0490**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107.9260, 29.2070, -6.1930**.

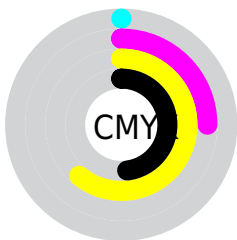
Distribution



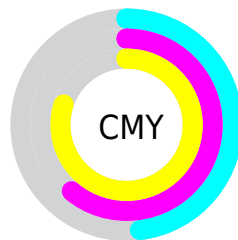
- Red (52%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Black (48%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 103.5090, 34.7550,
-7.6210

■ 103.5090, 34.7550,
-7.6210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 78.7260, 32.6460,
-7.9460

■ 155.3630, 38.1020,
-7.7060

■ 55.4160, 30.5830,
-9.1050

■ 182.1460, 40.2110,
-7.3810

■ 34.6420, 24.2550,
-4.5530

■ 210.3310, 41.1280,
-7.4800

■ 14.5520, 16.0010,
1.8650

■ 232.8350, 30.7210,
-11.6070

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 249.4140, 15.7290,
-15.2390

■ 252.7200, 6.4200,

-6.2200

■ 103.5090, 34.7550,
-7.6210

■ 103.5090, 34.7550,
-7.6210

■ 99.0920, 40.3030,
-9.0490

■ 107.9260, 29.2070,
-6.1930

■ 94.0880, 46.1260,
-9.9540

■ 112.9300, 23.3840,
-5.2880

■ 89.5570, 51.9950,
-11.6930

■ 117.4610, 17.5150,
-3.5490

■ 84.6670, 57.4970,
-12.2870

■ 122.4650, 11.6920,
-2.6440

■ 126.8820, 6.1440,
-1.2160

■ 131.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 136.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 141.4210,
-11.3710, 2.3330

■ 145.8380,
-16.9190, 3.7610

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



104.7310, 43.4180, 6.0900



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



101.3170, 17.3800, -17.6280

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



83.4190, -70.9240, -25.2280



107.8660, 4.2140, 22.7580

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



80.4910, -34.7550, 7.6210

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



104.5570, -25.9530, 13.3030



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



84.9810, -78.0780, -16.7180

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



90.4040, -40.2050, -25.7810



91.1280, -64.8300, -3.5020



107.3110, 27.8260, 24.3540

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



99.1840, 1.5170, -21.9950



91.1280, -64.8300, -3.5020



107.6090, -5.3680, 20.2000

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



159.8350, 13.5260, -2.8420



79.6820, 37.0870, 27.2230



80.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210



126.2260, 54.4250, -11.6790



120.7870, 21.5080, -26.3640



64.1420, 2.4760, -0.8200



83.4820, 56.5800, -12.1880



1.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.4910, -34.7550, 7.6210



90.7740, -54.4250, 11.6790



63.2130, -21.5080, 26.3640



61.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200



46.5180, -56.5800, 12.1880



0.9290, -1.2380, 0.4100

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

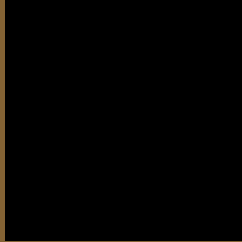
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210.

-7.6210.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Protanopia

102.4750, 22.9270, -13.5290

Deuteranopia

103.1990, 32.6920, -8.7800



Tritanopia

106.7690, 23.0600, 11.6040

Trichromacy



Original Color

103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Protanomaly

102.9810, 27.3740, -11.5220

Deuteranomaly

103.4980, 33.2880, -8.5680

Tritanomaly

105.5920, 27.6920, 4.7480

Monochromacy



Original Color

103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210

Achromatopsia

104.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

103.6500, 12.6090, -2.7430

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(132, 99, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 99, 52)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 99, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 99, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(132, 99, 52) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 99, 52) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 99, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 99, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 99, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 99,  
52) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 103.5090, 34.7550, -7.6210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 99, 52) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132, 99,  
52) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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